THE WEATHER.

Fair today; rain at night or Monday in west; fair in east; colder.

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MASTER AND CREW DROWN LIKE RATS

Twenty-Two Men Go Down Without a Chance for Life, When Steamer Julia Luckenbach is Rammed and Sunk in Chesapeake Bay by British Tramp Indrakuala—Eight Rescued After Battle With Gale.

Newport News, Va., January 4.—Eight survivors of the American freighter, Julia Luckenbach, rammed and sunk in Chesapeake Bay early yesterday by the British tramp Indrakuala, arrived here today and told how 20 of their number had gone down with the ship without a chance for life. Half crazed by his terrible fight for life and by the remembrance of the awful tragedy through which he had passed, First Officer Hunt at first said that 22 persons had gone down with the ship, but subsequently it was learned that there were only 28 persons in all on board, including the crippled wife of Captain Gilbert.

Newport News, Va., January 4.—Eight survivors of the steamer Julia Luckenbach, rammed and sunk in Chesapeake Bay early yesterday by the British tramp Indrakuala, arrived here today and told how 22 of their number had gone down without a chance for life. The fortunate eight, after a six-hour battle with a terrific gale, were taken from the rigging of their sunken ship by the Danish steamer Pennsylvania and brought here.

The Luckenbach, from Port Tampa to Baltimore, was about to anchor off the Tangier Gas Buoy, at the mouth of the Potomac early yesterday, when the Indrakuala caught her and cut her practically in two. She went down immediately and only the men on deck had a chance for life. The Indrakuala, badly damaged and in danger of sinking, drew off and beached to save herself. Captain Gilbert, of the Luckenbach, and his wife were among the lost.

The survivors had scarcely reached the topmost parts of the rigging of the submerged hulk when the sweeping gale of yesterday passed over the bay and for six hours they fought for life, while some of their number, exhausted, dropped off one by one to death.

With a wind blowing at cyclonic velocity and waves beating against them, the hardiest ones held fast until their clothes were torn to shreds, and they were on the verge of exhaustion. Chief Engineer Chis Knudson, was one of those in the rigging. He endured the gale until his hands were bleeding from gripping the ropes. He became exhausted, let go and went down before assistance came.

The Danish steamer Pennsylvania, which came to their assistance, could not reach them at first because of the heavy sea. After many unsuccessful attempts, life lines were run to the struggling men and in two hours they were taken off one at a time. They were taken on board the Pennsylvania very much exhausted, and had to be given first-aid treatment.

According to the survivors, Captain Gilbert and the first and second officers were standing on the bridge when the collision occurred. There was no opportunity to give alarm to those below. Captain Gilbert made a desperate effort to reach his wife and when last seen was swimming aft of the sinking ship.

"I don't know how I escaped," said Chief Officer Hunt. "After the ship went down I found myself dangling in the rigging and there I stayed. Not a lifeboat was to be had so quickly did the Luckenbach go down. I never suffered such torture in my life. My clothes were torn to shreds by the high winds and the seas beat me into almost insensibility. Too much cannot be said of the bravery displayed by the officers and crew of the Pennsylvania, who rescued us."

The Luckenbach now lies in about 52 feet of water. Among the survivors are:

F. R. Hunt, Baltimore, chief officer; William Brunn, New York, second officer; George Little, New York, first assistant engineer; George Doyle, Philadelphia, third assistant engineer.

One seaman hurried up to the Luckenbach's funnel stays as she went down. Finally he reached the rig of the stack and was safe for a moment. Then as the ship lurched her funnel broke loose and the seaman was lost.

Description of Vessels

New York, January 4.—The steamer Julia Luckenbach was commanded by Captain A. H. Gilbert, of New York. Frederick H. Hunt, of New York, was her first officer and Christopher Knudsen, of Brooklyn, her chief engineer. Her crew was signed in Baltimore.

The vessel was formerly the Dutch steamer Zaandam and was built in Rotterdam in 1882.

She was of 3,100 tons gross burden and 313 feet in length. Her owners here had received no advices of the disaster this morning.

The Indrakuala is a newly built steel steamer of 5,723 tons burden and 430 feet in length; was bound from Baltimore to New York en route from Yokohama. She is reported to have passed Baltimore at 4:15 P. M. Thursday.

Mrs. Gilbert's Leg Broken

Tampa, Fla., January 4.—Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Captain Gilbert, of the wrecked steamer Julia Luckenbach, was suffering with a broken leg when the Luckenbach was in port here recently. She suffered the accident at Baltimore and her limb had not sufficiently mended to allow her to leave the steamer when it sailed from Tampa on December 27th.

Indrakuala Badly Damaged

Norfolk, Va., January 4.—A report from Newport News received here tonight says a wireless message was received there from the revenue cutter Apache, stating that the Indrakuala rescued six of the crew of the Julia Luckenbach. W. M. McDonald, a coal passer, died on board the Indrakuala. The names of the other five men were not given. The Indrakuala is reported to be badly damaged forward and has taken in considerable water. The Apache says the officers and crew of the British ship are grieved over the loss of so many men from the Luckenbach. The Apache will stand by the Indrakuala until the weather clears, when she will attempt to tow the vessel to Newport News.

Str. Workman Total Loss

San Francisco, January 4.—Cable advices to the Chamber of Commerce indicate that the Harrison Liner Workman, ashore 15 miles south of Rio de Janiero, is likely to be almost a total loss. In that case the loss on hull and cargo will reach nearly $1,500,000.

Str. Comulgee Aground

Galveston, Texas, January 4.—The steamer Ocmulgee, from New York to Texas City, is hard aground on the bar at the entrance to Galveston harbor seven miles out. She is not in a dangerous position. She went aground owing to the unusually low tide.

Two Schooners In Distress

Washington, D. C., January 4.—United State cutters are steaming to two sailing ships in distress off the South Atlantic coast.

The Yamacraw is hurrying to the schooner Samuel Dillaway, reported wrecked off Georgetown, S. C., and the Onondaga is going to the aid of the schooner Nancy Whiting off the Virginia coast.

DEFENSE ALMOST COMPLETED.

Only Judge Archbald and Wife's Testimony Remain to be Heard.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Only the testimony of Robert W. Archbald himself and of his wife remained to complete the defense of the accused judge in the impeachment trial before the Senate when that body adjourned today until Monday.

Mrs. Archbald is expected to testify in regard to the kinship between herself and Henry W. Cannon, who paid the expenses of the Archbalds on a European trip in 1910.

Charles P. Holden, a Boston machine manufacturer, testified today that in August 1909 he bought for $1,750 a fourth interest in the Katydid culm bank, which figures so largely in the case. Testimony had been produced to show that Judge Archbald had offered $8,000 for the dump.

Other witnesses testified about engineering features of the several culm dump deals in which Judge Archbald is charged with being interested.

TO FIGHT CATTLE TICK.

Larger Appropriation for South Urged Upon Senate Agricultural Com.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A larger appropriation for the eradication of the cattle tick in the Southern States than the $250,000 appropriated last year was urged upon the Senate committee on agriculture today by State Veterinarians and others from Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas and Mississippi.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS

Senate

Resumed consideration of Omnibus Claims bill.

Southern veterinians appealed to Agriculture Committee for an increased appropriation for eradication of cattle tick.

Chairman Clapp, of campaign funds investigating committee, asked for enlargement of powers of his committee, but objection of Senator Oliver postponed action.

Resignation of Senator Bailey read.

Court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archibald.

Senators Bacon, Overman and Crane appointed to join the inaugural committee.

House

Resumed consideration of Indian appropriation bill.

Representative Flood, of Virginia, selected as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to succeed Governor Sulzer.

Secretary Wilson asked Agriculture Committee for increased appropriation for practically all branches of Agriculture Department work in forthcoming appropriation bill.

Representative Bathrick introduced bill for government loans to farmers on farm mortgages.

TURKS TO REJECT ALLIES' DEMANDS

Ottoman Envoys Ordered Not to Give up Adrianople and Islands

NEGOTIATIONS AT DEADLOCK

Stiff-necked Attitude of Belligerents Is Likely to End Conference Monday—Dramatic Conflict In Diplomacy

Constantinople, January 4.—The Turkish Council of Ministers this afternoon telegraphed fresh instructions to Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at the London peace conference. The Ottoman plenipotentiary is ordered, it is declared, to reject the ultimatum of the Balkan allies.

The ultimatum of the Balkan allies was presented at yesterday's session of the peace conference in London. It practically gave Turkey until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon to agree to give up the fortress of Adrianople and the Aegean Iselands, and to renounce whatever rights she possesses over the island of Crete.

Will Break Up Conference

London, January 4.—Unless Turkey or the Balkan States can be prevailed upon to recede from their present stiff-necked attitude the peace negotiations have arrived at an abrupt deadlock and Monday's meeting will be the last of the conference.

The Turkish delegates strongly affirm that they have offered all they can concede. The Balkan delegates protest with equal vehemence that the Ottoman Empire must surrender to them what they consider to be the spoils of war.

The diplomatic battle line has been drawn at Adrianople. If Turkey should consent to concede her ancient capital and the strongest fortress now invested—so far as impartial witnesses can judge beyond the hope of relief—all minor questions could be arranged.

The Turks declare they cannot give up Adrianople under any circumstances; the allies declare that they must.

Yielding of Turkey on the question of Adrianople undoubtedly would pave the way for a general settlement. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, declared uncompromisingly today that unless the Sultan's envoys accept, without the alternation of a word, Friday's ultimatum, he and his colleagues will leave London Tuesday, and their armies will give battle at Tchatalja the moment the period fixed by the armistice expires.

This constitutes one of the most dramatic conflicts in the history of diplomacy, yet this situation has been forseen and expected from the first. Only those in the innermost counsel know whether the negotiations will be finished Monday or whether they will just begin then.

Events have moved swiftly in the last few days. When the allies delivered their ultimatum yesterday, an answer to which was demanded by Monday afternoon, Rechad Pasha replied promptly and theatrically that it was not necessary to wait until Monday that he could reply on Saturday just as well. Today Rechad Pasha requested a postponement until Monday.

For this action he made two explanations. One was that the Turks desired to give the allies time to consider their position; the other was that the Porte had ordered him to await fresh instructions. The allies were inspired with satisfaction by the latter statement, thinking that the Porte was wavering on the question of Adrianople.

Rechad Pasha affirmed otherwise, saying: "After having ceded more territory than that which the entire allied States had before the war, Turkey could not suffer the undeserved humiliation of ceding what she had clung to more from sentiment than for territorial value. Besides, Adrianople is the Mussulman town par excellence, the vilayet of which it is the capital, having a population of 1,180,000, only one-tenth of which is Bulgarian.

Osman Nizami Pasha supported Rechad, asserting that the instructions from Constantinople were inspired by public opinion and the warlike enthusiasm of the troops at Tchatalja.

"After we declare this in the sitting of the conference on Monday," he said, "if it breaks the negotiations as the allies assert it will, we will pack our belongings and go."

Dr. Daneff, in an interview, repeated Nizami Pasha's threat for the allies, saying they, too, would depart if their terms were not accepted.

The Balkan plenipotentiaries held their most important council this afternoon. The Greek, Servian and Montenegrin delegates asked Dr. Daneff to state frankly the real condition of the Bulgarian army, because if they were to adhere to Friday's ultimatum they must be in a position to make deeds follow words.

Dr. Daneff, in a solemn declaration, affirmed that the Bulgarian army was now in better condition than when the war began. Some defects which then existed had been corrected; preparations which before the war were made almost secretly were now being conducted openly; the commissariat and sanitary arrangement and the concen-

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REID'S BODY RESTS IN SLEEPY HOLLOW

Last Sad Rites Held for Late Ambassador to Court of St. James

TAFT ATTENDS THE FUNERAL

Service Conducted In Cathedral of St. John the Divine—Army, Navy And Great Britain Represented—Special Train

New York, January 4.—The body of Whitelaw Reid, late United States ambassador to Great Britain, was carried today to its last resting place in Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Tarrytown. President Taft, cabinet officers, representatives of the army and navy and of the British embassy, the bereaved family and hundreds of friends and associates of the late ambassador attended the funeral this morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Bishop David H. Greer conducted the service, assisted by Bishop Leonard, of Cleveland, representing the diocese of Ohio, in which Mr. Reid used to reside. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey, represented the clergy of England.

President Taft came from Washington with the Secretary of State, Chas. D. Hilles, the President's secretary and Major Thomas L. Roades, his military aide. Great Britain was represented by her American ambassador, James Bryce, and his suite and the officers of the cruiser Natal, which brought the body across the Atlantic. The United States army was officially represented by Major General Barry, and the navy by Rear Admiral Fiske.

Among others present were Sir Ernest H. Shackelton, the Polar explorer, representing the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and former President Theodore Roosevelt, from the American Pilgrims.

The honorary pallbearers included: Secretary of State Knox, Ambassador Bryce, Senator Root, Senator Lodge, Judge George Gray, Rear Admiral Cowles, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon, Robert Todd Lincoln and Henry White.

After the services, which began at 11 o'clock, the casket was escorted to the Grand Central station by a battalion of infantry from the army, a battalion of marines and a battalion of sailors. At the station a special train was waiting to carry the family and friends to Tarrytown.

Among those in the Cathedral for the services were Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. John Hay, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, General Horace Porter, former Governor and Mrs. John A. Dix, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Miss Helen Gould.

Interment at Sleepy Hollow

Tarrytown, N. Y., January 4.—The body of Whitelaw Reid was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery here, with simple ceremonies this afternoon. The procession from the railroad station led through the town whose streets were lined with spectators and whose public buildings and private residences in numbers displayed flags at half mast.

The coffin was placed in the vault of D. Ogden Mills near the grave of Washington Irving. The funeral party

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OUTLINES

Authentic information as to the whereabouts of Wm. Rockefeller was still lacking yesterday.

Congressman Godwin yesterday introduced a resolution for an investigation of the civil service.

Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, yesterday appointed R. M. Johnston to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Jos. W. Bailey.

An official communication from Athens yesterday described a naval engagement in the Dardanelles between the Greeks and Turks.

President Taft announced in a speech in New York yesterday that he was in favor of submitting the Panama canal dispute to The Hague tribunal.

President Taft presided last night at what he styled his own political wake, being the only speaker at the Republican "re-organization" dinner in New York.

Turkey has decided to reject the ultimatum of the allies and if the belligerents persist in their stiff-necked attitude the peace conference will likely be broken up Monday

The late Ambassador Reid was yesterday laid to rest in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Many dignitaries attended the funeral services yesterday morning in the cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Twenty men, including the captain and his wife, of the steamer Julia Luckenbach, were drowned in Chesapeake Bay Friday morning when their vessel was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Indrakuala.

New York markets: Money on call nominal. Spot cotton closed quiet. Wheat steady, 1.07 and 1.08. Corn 55 1-4. Turpentine easy. Rosin steady.

TAFT COMES OUT FOR ARBITRATION

Declares He Is in Favor of Submitting Canal Dispute to The Hague

SHARP DIVISION IN SENATE

Leading Members Hold Different Views on Question—Bacon Favors Arbitration—Sutherland Opposes It.

New York, Jan. 4.—President Taft, referring this afternoon to the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in the Panama canal toll regulaions, said he was in favor of submitting it to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

The President was speaking at a luncheon in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria, given by the International Peace Forum. This is his first formal declaration on the question since Great Britain filed its protest with the State Department.

When the time comes there will be no doubt about what I will do about submitting this question to an impartial tribunal for decision," the President said.

"I am willing to arbitrate with Great Britain as soon as we get down to the point at issue.

"This is just the time when I am in favor of arbitration," President Taft continued. "It is the time when we are afraid we might not win that tests our faith in arbitration."

"There need not be any public doubt on that subject so far as this administration is concerned," continued the President. "When there is a difference that cannot be reconciled by international negotiation and adjustment then we are entirely willing to submit to an impartial tribunal. I am hopeful that we may get it either to settlement or to submission before this administration shall cease, but it may not be, because these negotiations move slowly. But I am glad to take this opportunity in this presence to say that if the time comes, there will be no doubt about what I will do in respect to the submission of that question, as far as my power goes, to an impartial tribunal for its settlement, if that is necessary."

The President's remarks apparently were prompted by a declaration in a speech by Henry Clews, banker, asserting that for President Taft's administration "to concede the right to arbitrate the difference would be a splendid achievement, but holding that "we are in the wrong and would most likely be defeated if it should go to The Hague for decision."

Referring to the Panama canal treaty, the President, who had said at the outset of his remarks that he rose "with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure," continued:

"My friend, Mr. Clews, differs with me and with the administration in the construction of that treaty. That is all right. I suppose questions before have arisen as to construction of contracts in which good honest people have been on both sides. Now that presents to me a very significant and useful example with respect to arbitration. A good many people are saying, 'Don't arbitrate because you are going to lose.' This is our own canal and while England is making a point of it England would not fight about it and therefore will give up when you are not likely to get an arbitration that will be satisfactory to you and your view of the construction.'

"Now that even if this view were correct as to probability of result which I need not admit is just when I am in favor of arbitration. I mean I have not gone about the country urging arbitration for the purpose of using that as a platform subject to attract the attention and approval of the audience."

Mr. Taft warmly denounced the Senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

"Once in a while", he said, "there comes an opportunity that seems to be a great step forward and that when that opportunity is lost, when the steps that should have been taken are not taken, the hearts of those whose hopes were high are saddened,' and this meeting brings back to me the earnest feeling that I had in my soul after I had visited almost every State in the Union and urged the confirmation of treaties which we had made with England and France, and then lived to find them defeated in the highest legislative body of the world, as some of the members of that body are in the habit of calling it.

"The defeat was more than a mere destruction of our hope as to the progress that might be made by those treaties because the vote carried with it a proposition which if established as our constitutional law relegates the United States to the rear rank of those nations which are to help the cause of universal peace. For the proposition is that the Senate of the United States may not consent with the President of the United States to a treaty that shall bind the United States to arbitrate any general class of questions that may arise in the future, but there must always be a condition that the Senate may subsequently, when the facts arise, determine whether in

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TAFT PRESIDES AT REPUBLICAN WAKE

In an Address at "Reorganization" Dinner, President Delivers Oration Over Own Corpse, Tells of Cause That Led to His Demise, and Attacks Enemies Responsible For His Taking Off, in Vigorous Manner.

New York, Jan. 4.—President Taft presided here tonight at what he styled his own "political wake". He made the funeral oration over his political corpse, asked modest praise for the deeds that he did while he lived in the White House, recited at length the cause that led to his "demise" and attacked the enemies he held responsible for his taking off.

The President was the only speaker at the Republican "re-organization" dinner, given at the Waldorf-Astoria to more than 1,000 Republicans from all over the country. He spoke for more than an hour. His defense of his administration was the legislative results it has produced; his reply to personal criticism was that he had been more misunderstood than blameworthy. His attacks upon his political opponents—confined almost exclusively to the Progressives—was not bitter, but sorrowful.

In spite of all the misrepresentation, the unrest, the present-day desire for change, the President said, he saw in the future a return to the old ideas of government, the awakening of the people to an understanding that social changes must be made slowly, and with sure steps. He closed with an appeal to Republicans who left the party to return and join hands with the millions who remained faithful.

"In the course of his speech the President made his first public reference to Col. Roosevelt since the close of the campaign, asserting that probably one million voters, normally Republican, cast their ballots for Mr. Wilson "in order to avert the danger of Mr. Roosevelt's election."

The President said in part:

"It is not usual for the deceased to give very full expression to his feelings at the wake, but I remember that in one of an Irish drama the corpse was sufficiently revived to partake of the liquid refreshments and became the chief participant in the festivities. A few opening remarks directed to the character of the deceased and the manner of his taking off may not, therefore, be inappropriate. What was the political disease of which I died? I am hopeful that when historians conduct their post mortems, it may be found that my demise was due to circumstances over which I had no great control and to a political cataclysm which I could hardly have anticipated or avoided; but whether this be true or not, even friendly critics are able to point out personal reasons why it was that, though I went in, I also went out, with large majorities.

"It has been charged against me that I am an aristocrat, and that I have no sympathy with the common people. Now, I don't think it is true. I think I am as sympathetic with the common people, as earnestly desirous of their happiness, as anxious to see that they have justice, as any one. I believe most profoundly that popular government is the best government and I am greatly concerned that it shall continue and be successful in giving to the people at large the best measure of individual liberty on the one hand and its greatest political efficiency in government on the other. It may be that in my earnest desire to make government efficient I have not always explained that I believed that to make government efficient is to work directly in the interest of the common people.

"My administration has come and gone in a period of unrest and agitation for something intangible which it is difficult definitely to describe. The accumulation of swollen fortunes during the two decades preceding, and many of them by violation of the anti-trust law, or the anti-rebate law, aroused a feeling of just indignation, and set the tune to public addresses. Denunciations of the malefactors of wealth and promises of rectifying such inequalities by governmental means rang pleasantly in the ears of the people.

"Then, too, in the material improvement in the large amount of wealth devoted now to education and philanthropy, there has been aroused a most commendable interest in the poor and the suffering. So intensely enthusiastic social workers become that they lose their sense of proportion, and forget the interest of those who are not dependents and yet who make up the great majority of the common people.

"To these enthusiasts, however, the necessity for turning all the activities of the government into plans for the amelioration of the particular defendants, whom they have under their observation becomes exigent, and they look to the government as an instrument for immediate relief. Now, I am sorry to say that I have had so much to do with actual government in the Philippines and in Washington that I cannot join in the glowing promise that government action can remedy all of the evils of poverty, sin, disease and ignorance as set forth in the prospectuses of an ambitious political party. I cannot help asking by what means these reforms are to be accomplished except by more uniform enforcement of the law and by making the government more economical and more efficient.

"And thus I find myself out of tune, because I cannot resist the desire to ask for plans and specifications, for actual statutes to do the things which are promised. Yet the mere query, the mere attitude of inquiry, puts one in the ranks of the doubters, dubs one at once as a reactionary, places him at once among the aristocrats and prevents his being treated or regarded as a friend of the people

"Another feature of this period has been the reckless misuse of the press and the magazines for the misrepresentation of motives of men engaged in public life. The issues arising as to the tariff upon print paper and also upon the increase of postage for second class mail matter, put those who owned and controlled such agencies in the attitude of partisans and many of them improved their opportunities to assault those who opposed their particular interests.

"I am not complaining of this situation. I am hopeful that as time rolls by the facts may disclose themselves and may lead people to believe that more real reform has been accomplished in my administration than will ever flow from an attempt to put into practical operation the promises which have been made in recent party platforms; to make the rich moderately poor and the poor moderately rich and to eliminate by statute all sin, injustice, poverty and suffering.

"I go out of office with deep appreciation of the honors I have enjoyed, with profound gratitude to the American people and without any feeling of bitterness against any one.

"We were beaten in the election. We ran third in the race. Why is it that we gather here with so much spirit, and with so little disappointment and humiliation—is it not that in spite of the defeat recorded at the election in November, we were still victorious in saving our country from an administration whose policy involved the sapping of the foundation of democratic, constitutional representative government, whose appeals were calculated to arouse class hatred that has heretofore been the ruin of popular government and whose contempt for the limitations of constitutional law and the guarantee of civil liberty promised chaos and anarchy?

"The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of Republican institutions, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. We meet in no spirit of despair, but rather to rejoice in a victory for law and order.

"What is there in the present condition that the Progressive party represents which can lead us to suppose that human nature has so changed that no restraint is necessary in all society to prevent one man from oppressing another, or to prevent a majority of men from oppressing an individual or a minority? What is it that constitutional limitations are for in a popular government? A popular government is a government by the people—that is, by a majority of the people, who under the law are given the right to exercise their electoral franchise, and constitutional limitations are imposed to prevent the misuse of the power of the majority, so that the individual or the minority may not suffer injustice through the action of the majority. Where is the security in present society that the majority may not from time to time do injustice to the minority and to the individual?

"How are the inequalities of society to be wiped out? How is government to assure happiness to the individual Is it by an equal distribution of property? Is it by taking from one man that which is his and giving it to another who has not earned it? I submit that this is the ultimate result of a thorough analysis of all the theories advanced by the Progressive party.

"Now it has been suggested that the Republican party can unite again with many of the Progressive party if only a different rule can be put into force through the convention or the National Committee by which the reduction of Southern representation would be secured and a fairer method of selecting the candidates for the President, by the Republican party could be devised. I have not any objection to any method which shall be fair. That is not a reason for joining or giving up the party. It is the principle that the party advocates that should control one in its support.

"We are not bitter; we are not cast down; we are not vengeful. If the people of the United States can stand a Democratic administration for one or two or even more terms we shall certainly not object to their capacity for endurance in this regard, but what we wish to assure ourselves of is that neither through Democratic radicalism nor through Progressive radicalism shall the pillars of our noble State be pulled down and the real cause of the people be sacrificed to dreams of demagogues and theorists."

Great Pathe Weekly

Current events and two other feature pictures at the Grand Theatre tomorrow. (Advertisement.)

Remnants of 10 and 12 1-2c bleaching 8c, at Gaylord's store. (Advertisement.)